

## In The Claims

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86. (New) Pulsed field electrophoresis chambers with TAFE (transversal alternating field electrophoresis) electrode array for separating DNA molecules

loaded in gels by means of using a system for energizing their electrodes and alternating the direction of application of the electric field generated by the electrode array, as well as a system for circulating the buffer, which chambers comprise:

- i) a minigel, or various minigels placed in zones that are crossed by lines of force of the electric field that directly interact with the molecules loaded into said minigel(s); zones which are the useful electrophoresis zones (UEZ) of the chamber;
- ii) pairs of electrodes of opposite polarities separated in the electrode array a distance 'd', which is from 6.2 to about 15 cm, separation which in conjunction with the number and sizes of UEZs limit the height, depth and width of the chamber to certain values, and also limit the minigel sizes and the total number of samples that can be loaded simultaneously in all minigel(s) placed into said chamber;
- iii) blocks of materials of high dielectric constant occluding the zones of said chambers that are crossed by the electric field force lines that do not act on the molecules loaded in the minigel(s); zones which are the non-useful electrophoresis zones (NEZ) of the chamber;
- iv) stretched electrodes, that are pulled tight by the action of a fixation and tension system;
- v) electrode array(s) that have an inverted TAFE electrode configuration; and

vi) three accessory sets of said TAFE chambers whereby the flow of electric current through the chambers is homogenized; the first set being formed by removable rectangular sheets that occupy parts of said chambers, sheets whereby the buffer is circulated at high flow velocity, the second one comprising disassemblable devices formed by frames, base plates, covers and combs, devices whereby minigels of said chambers are cast with homogeneous cross sectional area, and the third one comprising disassemblable systems of blocks, covers, and cutters whereby the sample miniplugs of said minigels are cast; being said TAFE chambers and their accessory sets completely assembled and used according to specific methods, chambers in which the separations of DNA molecules are done according to methods of performing the electrophoresis in said chambers, methods which comprise several steps.

87. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 86, wherein said TAFE chambers have a rectangular frontal wall with the largest side parallel to any electrode of the array and up to 50 cm in length ('L'), chambers that support a minigel in a single UEZ or more minigels in the UEZs formed by dividing the length of the largest side of said wall of the chamber and the electrodes of the array.

88. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 86, wherein the length of the minigels of TAFE chambers is  $d \bullet 0.515$  cm, length that is from 3.2 to about 7.7 cm.

89. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 86, wherein a minigel of TAFE chambers has 'N' wells that support 'n' as the maximum number of miniplugs, being  $N$  equal to  $(a - 0.2) / 0.25$ , and 'a' the width of minigel, which is from 1.7 to 50 cm.

90. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 86, wherein the area corresponding to the UEZ in the side walls of TAFE chamber, or walls that support the gel and the electrodes, is equal to  $[2 + 1.4 \bullet d] \bullet [2 + 0.54 \bullet d] - 1.02 \bullet [1 + 0.54 \bullet d]^2$ , being said area from 37.8 to about 149.5  $\text{cm}^2$ , wherein the parts of said side walls corresponding to the NEZ are blocked with pieces of high dielectric constant.

91. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 86, wherein TAFE chambers are evenly subdivided in several UEZs with a minigel each one, minigels that are placed widthwise in tandem, sequentially one next to the other, with their faces parallel to the electrodes.

92. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 86, wherein TAFE chambers have fixed or removable single electrode platform that contains the electrode array (type I TAFE chamber) being the length 'L' of said electrodes up to 50 cm.

93. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 90, wherein the single electrode platform of type I TAFE chamber is evenly subdivided and forms several UEZs with all minigels supported in a single frame.

94. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 90, wherein the single electrode platform of type I TAFE chamber is evenly subdivided and forms several UEZs with each minigel independently placed in an UEZ, for which said chambers must have laterally grooved pieces to slide said minigels.

95. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 86, wherein a TAFE chamber has various fixed or removable independent mini-platforms of electrode array with a minigel each one, platforms whereby the useful electrophoresis zone (UEZ) are limited, and comprising electrodes physically separated from the electrodes of the remaining platforms of said chamber, but able to be plugged in parallel with them to acquire continuity; so, when the chamber is energized with a single power supply, all samples loaded in the minigels of the platforms are at the same electrophoresis conditions (type II TAFE chamber).

96. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 86, wherein a TAFE chamber has pieces of the proper shape made of any material with high dielectric constant, pieces that occupy and fully occlude the regions of the chamber corresponding to the useful electrophoresis zones (UEZs) and are as many as required to analyze the desired number of samples in the minimal amount of UEZs.

97. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 86, wherein TAFE chambers have from 1 to 30 UEZs and support from 1 to 30 minigels.

98. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 86, wherein inverted TAFE electrode configuration has the cathodes of the miniplatforms at the bottom of the electrophoresis chamber and the anodes at the top, thus being the samples loaded in the minigel bottom, so, the samples migrate in the direction opposite to the gravity.

99. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 86, wherein TAFE chambers have either external walls parallel to the imaginary plane containing the cathode of one electric field and the anode of the other electric field, being these walls the ones that do not support the electrodes, and being they placed at most 2 cm apart from said imaginary plane, or blocks made of materials with high

dielectric constant that occupy the parts of the chamber corresponding to the non useful electrophoresis zones (NEZ).

100. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 86, wherein the electrodes of TAFE chambers, which are kept fixed by the action of a fixation system, enter into the chamber from the outside, are energized with a single power supply during the electrophoresis and enter in contact with the buffer passing through the bores of elastic plugs inserted into holes drilled in the walls of TAFE chambers supporting the gel, said plugs being used to fix the electrodes to the chamber.

101. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 98, wherein the elastic plugs through which the electrodes pass can be made of silicone, rubber or any other elastic material.

102. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 86, wherein TAFE chambers have a system to pull tight the electrodes crossing the walls of said chamber, system which is placed at the exit of each electrode, being said system comprised of:

i) a rod that is slotted in its top side, rod that is able to turn and has a waist-shaped notch crossed by a hole into which the end of the electrode is inserted and bent around the rod waist,

ii) a grub screw which sets definitely the rod in the desired position.

103. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 102, wherein the pulling tight of the electrodes of TAFE chambers is done according to a method that comprises the following steps:

- i) loosening the grub screw that fixes the rod into which the electrode is inserted,
- ii) turning the rod the required angle for pulling tight said electrodes,
- iii) tightening the grub screw to set the rod in the position that maintains the electrode stretched.

104. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 86, wherein the set of removable rectangular sheets of TAFE chambers are two identical sheets made of a material with high dielectric constant, sheets similar to the walls of the chamber and placed in parallel with the plane that contains the electrodes of the same gel side, being said sheets horizontally slotted up to 0.5 cm in their inferior third, and being the slot as large as the chamber or minigel width.

105. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 104, wherein the two removable sheets of TAFE chambers are placed as follows: one near to the buffer inlet and the other near to the outlet, sheets that divide the chamber in

three compartments: the central one, containing the UEZ, and two lateral ones through which the buffer is delivered into the chamber or is withdrawn from it.

106. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 86, wherein the set of disassemblable devices to cast minigels, devices formed by frames, base plates, covers and several comb-shaped pieces with teeth of identical width and identical thickness, devices which comprise:

- i) a flat base plate,
- ii) two frames with two notches for inserting the combs, frames from 0.35 to about 0.5 cm in thickness with rectangular or square shaped cavities that determine the shape, thickness, length and width 'a' of the minigels cast in them; minigels which are the supporting medium of the electrophoresis in TAFE chambers,
- iii) a comb with long teeth whereby wells are formed in the minigel; wells where sample miniplugs are loaded,
- iv) two covers: the first cover that fits against the front of the comb, and the second cover that fits against the back of the comb; and
- v) another comb, similar to the comb with long teeth, but with shorter teeth, comb whereby sample miniplugs are pushed and aligned into the minigel wells.

107. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claims 106, wherein the comb with long teeth is flat in its frontal part, whereas in the rear and over the

teeth it is thicker forming a step, comb with teeth of identical sizes, which are: from 0.03 to about 0.1 cm in thickness, from 0.15 cm up to the minigel width 'a' minus 0.3 cm in width ( $a - 0.3$ ), and length equal to the minigel thickness (th) minus 0.1 cm (th - 0.1).

108. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claims 106, wherein the comb with short teeth has shape and sizes similar to the comb with long teeth, excepting the length of the teeth, which are about 0.2 cm shorter.

109. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claims 106, wherein the second cover, or cover fitting against the rear of the comb, has two flat surfaces and a protruding edge, whereas the first cover, fitting against the front of the comb, has two flat surfaces but one of its edges has a bevel cut in wedge formation.

110. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 86, wherein the set of disassemblable system of blocks, covers and cutters to form the sample miniplugs of said minigels is comprised of:

i) various sample plug makers, each one composed by a flat impermeable block, thicker than 0.5 cm, block that has several parallel grooves lengthwise, being the width of each groove 0.2 cm, and the depth equal to the thickness of the teeth of a given comb, being said depth from 0.03 to about 0.1 cm, and

existing plug makers for all possible teeth thickness of the combs with long teeth that can be used to form the minigel wells,

ii) a flat rigid and impermeable sheet of at least 0.1 cm in thickness, which acts as the cover of the sample plug block; and

iii) several sample plugs cutters, each being a bar which is as long as or longer than the grooves of the block of the sample plugs maker, said cutters having legs in the ends which confer them an inverted-U shape, said cutters having several protuberances with cutting edges in its inferior part, said protuberances protruding 0.1 cm from the bar, said cutting edges being transversal to the longest dimension of the bar and 0.2 cm in length, said cutting edges being evenly spaced a distance that is from about 0.15 to the gel width minus 0.3 cm.

111. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 110, wherein the assembling of the system of blocks covers and cutters and the casting of sample miniplugs with sizes (depth, width and thickness) similar to the sizes of the wells of the minigel are done according to a method that comprises the following steps:

i) preparing a cell suspension in molten agarose and keeping it at 45 °C,

ii) pre-warming the grooved block, of the sample plug maker, and its cover at 45 °C,

iii) pouring said suspension in the grooves of the block,

- iv) covering the grooved block with its cover-plate and maintaining the set at room temperature or at lower temperature until the agarose solidifies,
- v) aligning the sample plugs cutter lengthwise on the first groove of the block with the protruding cutting edges turned downward,
- vi) pressing down the sample plug cutter and further removing it from the set,
- vii) tilting the grooved block and pushing the sample plugs into a vessel containing the proper solution for their treatment; and
- viii) repeating the process for all agarose strips solidified in all grooves of the block.

112. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 106, wherein the assembling of the device formed by frames, base plates, covers and combs and the casting of minigels of the UEZ of said chamber with homogeneous transversal area are done according to a method that comprises the following steps:

- i) placing the frame on the flat base plate,
- ii) fitting the legs of the comb with long teeth into the notches of the frame, or notches milled in the outer sides of the frame,
- iii) placing the first cover on the frame and in front of the comb, with the flat surface turned to face the frame, the bevel edge against the comb,
- iv) clamping the set until the interstices are sealed,
- v) maintaining the molten gel between 65 and 70 °C,

- vi) pouring the molten gel into the cavity, filling the cavity formed between the frame, the flat base plate and the first cover,
- vii) placing the second cover on the frame, introducing the protruding edge of the cover into the rear step of the comb with long teeth, thus eliminating the excess of molten agarose,
- viii) leaving the system to set until the gel is solidified,
- ix) removing the comb with long teeth, leaving the wells of the desired width and thickness formed in the gel,
- x) placing the sample plugs on the wedge-shaped edge of the first cover and pushing said plugs with an applicator to slide them into the wells,
- xi) placing the comb with short teeth in the set, by fitting into the notches of the frame the legs of said comb, then pushing said sample plugs to the bottom of the wells; and
- xii) removing the first and seconds covers, and the frame from the set.

113. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 86, wherein the method to perform the electrophoresis in TAFE chambers that have various UEZs comprises the following steps:

- i) defining the minimum number of UEZ (or minigels) required to load the total number of samples (total number of samples is an integer) in the chamber,
- ii) occluding the UEZs not required in the electrophoresis to analyze the total number of samples,

iii) plugging in parallel the electrodes of the UEZs that will be energized (activated), if TAFE chamber with various electrode platforms (type II chamber) will be used.

114. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 86, wherein said TAFE chambers require to be filled with buffer solution up to a level that surpasses the gel height by at least 0.3 cm to perform the electrophoresis in it, being it accomplished by adding buffer to the chamber, volume that can be calculated from the knowledge of 'd', or separation between the electrodes with opposite polarity in the array, and the number of active UEZs in the chamber ( $NZUE_{active}$ ) according to the formula

$$[(2 + 1.4 \cdot d) \cdot (2 + 0.54 \cdot d) - 1.02 \cdot (1 + 0.54 \cdot d)^2] \cdot I \cdot NZUE_{active}/NZUE_{total},$$

being said volumes from about 63.2 to about 7390 ml.

115. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 86, wherein TAFE chambers of single active UEZ admit to be energized at electric field strengths up to 25 v/cm, provided the chambers are energized using power supplies with a maximum power output of 300 watt and the buffer solution is maintained at constant temperature, being it from about 4 to about 30 °C.

116. (New) Electrophoresis chambers as claimed in claim 113, wherein the TAFE chambers of several active UEZ admit to be energized at electric field

strength from 8 to 25 v/cm, electric field that depends on the number of UEZ activated, provided the buffer is maintained at constant temperature, being it from 4 to 30 °C.